

paddy, bajra, maize, cowpea, greengram, tur, blackgram, til, castor, soyabean, groundnut, moth and guar crops under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) for Kharif 2006 season.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Benefit of insurance coverage is available to all categories of farmers including marginal farmers. To facilitate small and marginal farmers, they are paid premium subsidy which is at present, 10% of the premium. However, over a period of implementation of NAIS, it has been *inter alia* observed that: payment of insurance claims is sometime delayed, assessment of losses made due to larger unit area of insurance, unattractive threshold yield and indemnity level, non-coverage of prevented sowing risk/post harvest losses.

(e) Keeping in view the limitations of the scheme a Joint Group was constituted by the Government to study the improvements required in the existing crop insurance scheme and to make it more farmer friendly. The Group has made indepth study and submitted its report. The important recommendations made by the Group are in respect of reducing the unit area of insurance to Gram Panchayat for major crops, improving the basis of calculation of threshold yield, higher indemnity level of 80% and 90% coverage of pre-sowing/planting risks and post-harvest losses and making 'on account' payment of crop losses etc. Based on the recommendations of the Joint Group, the Government is in the process of revising the present scheme.

### Development of pulses

†1023. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average production of pulses viz., moong, urad, arhar, chaula, masoor and moth before the green revolution and their present production, State-wise yield per acre;

(b) whether it is a fact that whole efforts concentrated on increasing the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

production of wheat during the green revolution and development of pulses remained neglected; and

(c) the scheme for development of pulses at present and whether world level production would be possible from the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA):** (a) The average State-wise production and per acre yield of pulses including moong, urad, arhar, chaula, masoor and moth before green revolution and at present are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) As a result of green revolution since mid sixties, there has been considerable improvement in the production of wheat and pulses. The impact, however, on all crops has not been uniform. Due to introduction of high yielding varieties and expansion of area under irrigation, country achieved self-sufficiency in wheat production, but pulses production, despite increase from 9.94 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 13.11 million tonnes in 2005-06, is insufficient to meet the domestic demand.

(c) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize" (ISOPOM) in 14 potential States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to increase the production and productivity of pulses. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, equipments, weedicides, supply of rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, publicity, etc. to encourage farmers to grow pulses on a large scale. In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agricultural and Frontline Demonstrations through ICAR.

Since pulses are grown mainly on marginal and sub-marginal land under rainfed conditions (85%) by resource poor small and marginal farmers, the pulses production in the country is exposed to weather related yield risks. Despite concerted efforts, no major breakthrough in pulses production technology and varietal improvement has been possible because of inherent genetic problems and narrow adaptability in the

evolved varieties of pulses. Higher levels of productivity in other countries is because of cultivation of long duration varieties under more favourable soil and climatic conditions.

### Statement

*State-wise production and yield of total pulses during 1965-66 and 2005-06*

Sl. No.	State	Production of total pulses before green revolution and at present (lakh tonnes)		Yield of total pulses before green revolution and at present (kg per acre)	
		1965-66	2005-06*	1965-66	2005-06*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	13.77	-	309
2.	Bihar	-	4.82	-	294
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	4.52	-	192
4.	Gujarat	-	5.80	-	288
5.	Haryana	-	1.28	-	248
6.	Karnataka (Mysore State)	2.71	8.69	107	181
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	32.30	-	302
8.	Maharashtra	-	18.02	-	213
9.	Orissa	3.21	2.97	144	164
10.	Punjab	3.92	0.27	241	308
11.	Rajasthan	6.91	8.44	92	99
12.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.78	-	158
13.	Uttar Pradesh	32.78	22.06	291	322
14.	West Bengal	4.38	2.04	228	300
ALL INDIA:		99.40	131.12	178	234

\*(IVth Adv. Estimate)